

question arose whether the

ADLER ON CHOLERA.
The Asiatic Scourge in Winter Quarters, but Advancing Westward
Timely Suggestions by the Professor—
cautionary Measures—The Rich Compensatory Safe, but the Poorer and the Sick

Danger—Good Sewerage and Cleanliness Necessary.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, December 1.—Professor Felix A. Lectured on the dangerous and unhealthy conditions of the tenement houses of our city in Chicago.

Hall yesterday morning. A large audience listened to him with close attention. "Cholera is advancing from Asia," he began. "It is now in winter quarters, but with the opening of spring it may be expected to continue its march westward. Medical authorities are afraid that we will be unable to escape a visitation of it next summer. The disease attacks all alike. No one is exempt from its ravages. In this connection with the disease, it is

question of New York presents a new aspect to
We have certain foul spots in our midst which
be a perfect feast for the cholera if it comes.
question is whether these

PLAGUE SPOTS

should be allowed to exist, or wiped out. We
do our duty to the children and the poor people
the city. The rich people can fly from the city
the approach of the dreaded plague, but the poor
people will be compelled to remain. We are
afraid of the cholera, although the great danger

meet it with courage and calm indifference. When we have ample opportunities to take preventive measures, we should not hesitate. We must spend the whole winter before us in which to prepare the city and fortify ourselves against an attack of the disease. The city authorities are keenly aware of the danger and are ready to act upon radical reform measures if public opinion would uphold them. In the tenement-house district lies our danger. The

And the question is, can we prevent it from continuing? Are not there certain abuses that can be rectified? It is impossible to keep up so close a quarantine as to prevent the disease from entering. The sewer system under our crowded districts should be rebuilt. The foul air from defective sewerage vades the atmosphere of our houses. One of the first things to be done is to abate this evil. It avails you nothing to cleanse your city if the soil beneath is saturated with poison. With all our factories, New York should be the best drained city

perfect. A large amount of money should be voted to the city for that purpose. The authorities should not allow the cellars of our tenement houses to be inhabited.

THE SO-CALLED GROUND AIR.

of which the scientists speak, is in motion. It permeates the houses and prostrates the inmates before they are aware of it. The owners of the houses should be compelled by law to floor their cellars with concrete pavements. You ask the poor to maintain cleanliness, but you do not know how

possible it is for them to do so. A mother whose time is devoted to the care of children is obliged to descend several flights of stairs and carry up in a pail. There should be means of obtaining water on every floor. Another danger is found in the vaults located in the yards. The abolition of these vaults is a question of immediate emergency. Rag picking is carried on in many of the tenement houses. We all know that cholera can be carried from place to place in rags. The sanitary police in our city should

fifteen inspectors, which is insufficient for so large a city. There is another greater evil than all the others that we must overcome, and that is over-crowding of the people and the crowding of houses. No one but those who are familiar with our tenement house districts are aware to what extent the evil has developed. The law against crowding should be rigidly enforced. There is provision in our statutes which declares that three cubic feet of air should be allowed to every person in a house. Our present tenement houses are

The stench from bad sewerage, bad ventilation from filth is horrible; the atmosphere here is stifling; the conditions are such that the safeguards of vice are apt to be overthrown through the degraded influences. The little children should be thought of. Cannot something be done to prevent the children from being brought up in such places? Cannot something be done to break up these nests of vice? and what shall be done to prevent the crowding of houses, which are being piled up everywhere, so that light and air are shut out?

from the inmates? We can show some of the well-tenement houses in the city, which are not only a sight of some of our grandest churches, but also owned by church corporations."

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Interesting Personal, Social and News Gossip from the Neighboring Towns.

St. Charles, Mo., December 1.—The Elms Singing Club gave a dance at Odd Fellows' Hall, Monday evening.—Mrs. James W. Avery is visiting friends at Webster Groves.—Mr. F. G. Petty, this city leaves to-morrow for an extended visit to relatives in Indiana and Ohio.—F. Obering, a clerk, of St. Peter's, has made an assignment. Assets \$15,000; liabilities, about the same.—Burglars visited several residences here last week.

Thomas Lawson, the Scotch ranchman of Neosho, is at the Laclede.

W. D. Noel, Lebanon, Mo.; Morris Phillips, Kansas City, and J. C. Meredith, St. Joseph, are at Laclede.

C. P. Lindley, Bridgeport; G. W. Cardell, Marietta, Iowa, and W. G. Stephens, New York, are at Hotel Barnum.

E. C. Cauvery, **St. Louis, Mo.**, and **J. C. D. Baltimore, Md.**; **A. Merritt, Chicago, Ill.**, and **D. Dugie, Vandalia, Mo.**, are at Moser Hotel.

J. H. Birdwhistell, New York, and **S. L. R. Cincinnati**, are at the Lindell.

J. G. Lee, Trenton, N. J., and **W. B. Mathews, Chicago**, are at the Lindell.

George Battles and wife, Monterey, Mexico, are at the Hurst's.

C. H. Witherspoon and wife, Kansas City, and

T. W. Powell and wife, Lexington, Va., are staying at the Planters'.
T. W. Archer, Houston; J. A. McDonald, Wydotte, and C. E. Briant, Huntington, Ind., are at Planters'.
E. R. Hunter and wife, Kansas City, are registered at the Southern.
James S. Prestidge, Memphis, and Dan Y. Wh

E. D. Graham, Mexico, Mo., and John H. C. grich and wife, Moberly, are at the St. James.

A. F. Covey, St. Paul, Neb.; H. W. Dickie, Chicago, and C. G. Lord, New York, are at the James.

R. V. Phillips, Council Bluffs; W. C. Moore, Batesville, Ark.; J. E. Luffin, and W. A.

Mrs. E. J. Polk, Hot Springs; W. A. Sharp, Fort
 rodsburg, Ky.; F. M. Russell, Conway, Mo.;
 Heylman, Peoria, Ill., and B. Smith, Columbia, Mo.,
 are at Hotel Hunt.

Judah P. Benjamin's Sister.
From the Nashville American.
 Mrs. Rebecca M. Levy of New Orleans, a

that city on Sunday last. She was born 1839 on one of the islands of the West Indies and removed to Charleston, S. C., in early girlhood. She married Abraham Levy when years of age, and was left a widow at the age of 20. Her son, Lionel L. Levy, is a prominent member of the New Orleans bar. Mrs. Levy moved to Louisiana with the other members of the Benjamin family in 1847. Erom that date

hospitality at the homesteads of Judah P. Benjamin. One of these homes was the Belle plantation, in Plaquemines Parish, and the other and later one the residence on St. Charles avenue, New Orleans. Mrs. Levy was residing in this New Orleans home when Gen. Butler, 1862, issued his proclamation requiring all persons to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or, in failing to take such oath, to be treated as rebels.

the time limited for signifying allegiance. Her residence was seized for military purposes, and she was ejected without previous notice, being the first person in New Orleans so dealt with. After that she crossed the Federal lines and aided within the Confederacy until the close of the war. She then returned to New Orleans where she has since resided.

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